

CLAY AGAINST DUELLING.

Mr Clay like almost every spirited and high-minded southern man, in days long since gone by, gave in to the odious practice of duelling. It was the fault of the age and education, and probably if the noble-hearted mill boy of the slashes suffered the insults of the domineering aristocracy of Kentucky to pass unresented he would have been ranked among the base born plebeians and never more heard of by the world. But Henry Clay long since renounced the practice of single combat and declared that "however heretofore I might have done or by inevitable circumstances be forced to do, no more holds the practice of duelling in deeper abhorrence."

Middlebury Galaxy.

Beautiful talk, this! "Henry Clay long since renounced the practice of single combat"! Oh! certainly! Mr Bell! Oh! certainly!

In 1826 he endeavors to murder John Randolph, in a duel. This was while he held the responsible station of Secretary of State! That was 18 years ago—or "long since," as the Galaxy would say!

"In 1838, he assisted in planning the murder of Jonathan Cilley of Maine. He counselled with Graves, urged on the duel, and actually penned the challenge with his own hand."

"Mr Cilley, for words spoken in debate" on the floor of Congress, was challenged by James W. Webb, editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Mr Graves, M. C., of Kentucky, was the bearer of the challenge. Mr Cilley declined, and assigned reasons verbally that were satisfactory to Mr. Graves. Here the matter would have dropped, had not Mr. Clay been taken into the counsel. That gentleman, in a letter to Hon. Henry A. Wise, under date of Feb. 28, 1842, says:

"On communing together, we both [Graves and Clay] agreed that Mr. Cilley should put in writing what he verbally answered."

Mr. Graves accordingly re-opened the matter, demanded a written statement and that Mr Webb was a gentleman. On its being refused, he again consulted Mr. Clay, who tells us the result in his letter to Mr. Wise.

We extract from Mr Clay's letter: "When on the day preceding the duel, Mr Graves in company with you [Mr Wise] came to my room, I was informed that he had determined to challenge Mr Cilley, and he showed me the challenge which he had drawn. Upon reading it, I thought it closed the door to all accommodation, stated that objection, and sketched a draught in my own hand writing which would admit of an amicable adjustment."

The draught follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb'y 23, 1840.

"HON. J. CILLEY.—As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday you have refused to decline on grounds which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of this affair, I AM LEFT TO NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE BUT TO ASK THAT SATISFACTION WHICH IS RECOGNISED AMONG GENTLEMEN. My friend, Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorized to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion."

Your obed't serv't, W. J. GRAVES.

Now, instead of this challenge being such as "would admit of an amicable arrangement," it was so worded as to close and bolt the door against all compromise. Mr Cilley had repeatedly disavowed any disrespect to Mr Graves, and with this Mr Graves was satisfied, until Mr Clay was consulted; and that gentleman, with the experience of an old and professed duelist, shut up, step by step, every avenue to reconciliation, until the fight was inevitable.

Some of the friends of Mr Clay, having heard of the anticipated duel exerted themselves to prevent it. Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore, and Charles King of New York, made written statements. They called on Mr Clay and besought him to interfere to prevent it. Mr Johnson says:

"At neither interview were we shown the written challenge and acceptance, or terms of the duel, but had them explained to us only BY MR CLAY." And, most heartlessly, Mr Clay says in his letter to Mr Wise, already referred to, "Being the friend of Mr Graves, I could not invoke the authority of the police to prevent the duel."

Mr Wise was Mr Graves' second, and he has publicly charged the responsibility of that duel upon Mr Clay's advice, and Mr Clay in his letter, says:

"I admit without any reservation whatever, that on all the points of controversy respecting which he [Graves] asked my advice, I gave it to him freely, according to the best of my judgment."

This murder of Cilley occurred so "long since" as eight years ago! and yet the Galaxy has the impudence to tell its readers that Mr Clay "long since renounced the practice of single combat!"

In March, 1841, Mr Clay in the Senate insulted Mr King of Alabama, so grossly, as to produce a challenge for a "single combat," to prevent which Mr Clay was placed and is now under \$5000 dollars bonds to keep the peace! That "long since" was three years since, when Mr Clay was 68 years of age! "A noble-hearted Mill Boy," truly. How does his riper judgment revolt from the bloody predictions of his boyhood! Seeking the blood of a fellow-being at the age of sixty-eight! and while a candidate for the office of President, UNDER BONDS TO KEEP THE PEACE AND RESTRAIN HIM FROM COMMITTING MURDER!!

PROTECTION FOR WOOL.

Those who wish to have our great staple, wool, receive an adequate protection and aid this by their votes for President, may easily see whose doctrines are most in their favor and put their arguments pro and con in a nutshell. Wool is the product of the agriculturalist. Mr Clay says that "agriculture wants little or no protection;" and Mr Polk says, he is in favor of "just protection to all the great interests of the whole union, embracing AGRICULTURE, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation." Mr Polk's views are

most favorable to us altogether; nor should the brawlings of ex-Gov. Paine and his fellow manufacturers keep the farmers from seeing it.

But the coons quote an old report of Mr Polk's in which he said wool then needed no protection. Well, let us see. At that time our farmers could get 60 cents per pound for wool as none was imported but long Smyrna wool of the coarsest kind and very fine saxony. These did not compete with our wool. Give the farmer 60 cents again and he would ask no protection. But now a kind of wool like ours comes in from South America and we need protection. Mr Polk's views are in our favor while Mr Clay would sacrifice us to the manufacturer.

LOGIC.

GREAT NEWS! ANOTHER COON ARGUMENT USED UP! POLK TRIUMPHANT!

It will be recollected that our representative in Congress, Judge Collamer, at the coon convention up by Benson's on the 4th of July last, asked as a settler against the popularity of Gov. Polk, "what mother ever called her son, James K. Polk?"

We have the pleasure of announcing to the world that the Judge's argument bites the dust. Mrs Whitcomb, of Springfield, last week, presented her liege lord with a magnificent boy, and his name is JAMES K. POLK!

Three cheers for the boy and nine for Polk!

WHAT THE WHIGS SAID IN 1833.

Harman Denny, of Pittsburg, was the Federal member of Congress from that district, at the time of the passage of Mr Clay's compromise act and wrote to a friend the following sentiments. Let it be remembered, too, that Mr Clay stands solemnly pledged to adhere to this same act, which Mr Denny here views as an abandonment of the Tariff.

Washington, February, 14, 1834.

From the proceedings in the Senate you will see that MR CLAY HAS LEFT HIS TARIFF FRIENDS AND has united with Calhoun. The project submitted by Mr Clay is believed to have previously received the approbation of Mr Calhoun, some think it originated with that individual. The friends of the protective policy now rally around Mr Webster—his resolutions which you will find in the Intelligence of to-day contain the true principles of the American system, and upon these the friends of American Industry here are determined to stand. Mr Clay's proposition goes further than some of the southern gentlemen would have insisted on! He ABANDONS DISCRIMINATION. The duties on the protected articles are to be reduced to 20 per cent, and to be no higher than those imposed on other articles. Tea and coffee which are now free are to be again subject to duties of 20 per cent, ad valorem after 1842. It is General Jackson will not agree to abandon the principle of discrimination, neither will Mr Van Buren's friends.

Yours sincerely, HARMAN DENNY.

LICENSES IN WINDSOR COUNTY.—A day or two since, while in conversation with a gentleman from Windsor County, a member of the bar, we learned that several prosecutions for violations of the license law had taken place, and the violators put under bonds to appear at the next county court to answer to the charge made against them, or in default, have been committed. Last week a tavern keeper at Chester, by the name of Bruce, was arrested and was ordered to find bonds, but failing to do so, was committed to jail, where he now lies. He says that three-fourths of all the voters in that county petitioned the county court not to grant any licenses, that licenses are only granted in six towns, and the public feeling there is very strong in favor of sustaining the law.

In Rutland county it is reported several prosecutions have taken place, and the accused have been bound up.

Brattleboro' Phoenix.

Don't be alarmed about Windsor and Rutland counties. The people of these counties are not to be frightened quite out of their wits by your blarney about prosecutions! Bah! as though such silly twattle would have any influence, one way or the other. The people will have an opportunity of settling the matter in question, in a few weeks. They will settle it to suit themselves, we have no doubt.

NOW

Is the time to circulate documents and papers. We have got the poor coon animals on the hip, and have all the laugh on our own side now. Just circulate democratic papers among the people—they'll prove sure death to the coons. So stir 'em up, boys.

The Coon Hunter.—We call upon the numerous democratic Associations in the State to give the Coon Hunter a lift on the last twelve numbers. It is the only paper of the kind published in the State and should be put through with a rush. See to it, all hands!

What! What!—The New York Republic, the great Free Trade paper of the North has come out in favor of Henry Clay!

Splendid discoveries expected from an eminent ASTRONOMER!—By the latest accounts that have been received, it is announced, on indubitable authority, that the celebrated Dr. PIERA, so distinguished for his observations and writings on MERCURY, has recently been "straining his eyes to the utmost of their capacity," won to discover where some "falling stars" have gone to, which he discovered a few weeks ago, under circumstances so remarkable. ¶

GOV. PAINE'S SPEECH.

I see the coon papers have published with great applause the late speech of Gov. Paine, in which he calls the coon party in Vt, "the star that never sets." And all his speech is merely to compare Vermont coonism to the north star, which is the true 'star that never sets.' Now each cluster of stars is formed by astronomers into the image of some man, animal or thing, and on celestial maps and globes the animal or thing is drawn, and the stars placed in it in their proper order. The north star is in the tail of Ursa minor, i. e. the little bear, which on celestial maps may thus be found. Look at the north circumpolar map, find in the middle of it a small sneaking looking animal which looks just like a coon; that is Ursa minor, and in its tail you will find the north star, 'the star that never sets.' This is Gov. Paine's emblem, by which we learn, that his party in this State is in fact, the coon's tail.

GALILEO.

Our amiable neighbor of the Mercury need not be at the trouble to get another Eastman about his ears. He'll find one plenty for his use.

That's right! The Burlington Sentinel and True Democrat have got married. We argue great and frequent things of the Union!

An anecdote in point. Speaking of Clay's profanity, the N. York Tribune admits that he "swears some," but not more than public men usually do.

The son of an old lady went out on a whaling voyage. After several years he returned to his native village, and exhibited among other accomplishments he had acquired on the water, the Clay accomplishment of profanity to such perfection as to shock his mother's sober neighbors. One day the deacon called on the old lady and told her that her son swore most abominably. "I know," said the good woman, "I know he swears some, but I suppose he don't swear no too much for a sailor!"

DON'T FORGET

That as late as the 6th of Sept. 1841, while the Tariff was under discussion, Mr. Clay opposed an amendment moved by Mr. Walker, on the ground that it "went to VIOLATE THE COMPROMISE ACT!"—and

DON'T FORGET

That on the same day, Mr. Clay moved an amendment to the Tariff Bill, "which he said would benefit the cotton interest; viz: to add a proviso to the end of the second section, that no duty in virtue of its provisions, should be levied beyond TWENTY PER CENT, AD VALOREM!"

It is said that 'Young Hickory!' 'Koonkiller!' Hickory switch! and Poke! don't sound at all "euphonious" to the coon amateurs, these days. What in thunder did that scallawag of a Jim Polk, want to have such a name for, when he knew the egg-suckers didn't like poke!

Here is what the New York Courier and Enquirer, one of the leading whig papers in that State, said about the present Tariff, just after it became a law:—

"Our Tariff is too high for the best interests of the country—HIGHER, FAR HIGHER, THAN MR. CLAY RECOMMENDED OR APPROVES; and beyond all question public opinion will compel its modification."

The coons in this vicinity have lately been taking large doses of pira, which proves about as sure death to them as poke root, when, as in this case, it is administered by QUACKS at the business.

TO KEEPERS OF MENAGERIES.

It has been discovered that when you go round to stir up the animals, in order to rouse the fiercest rage of the coons, you have only to show them a young hickory pole; but then you must do it cautiously—for if you Poke them with it, they will turn over and die.

A NATURALIST.

How is this?—The Savannah Republican—the paper which denied Mr Clay and his friends in Georgia seek for the establishment of a protective tariff—was scolding a few days ago, because "Mr Polk has come out for a protective tariff!"

YIE WHIGS AND ANNEXATION

The Whig Legislature of Tennessee in 1842, unanimously passed the following preamble and resolution in favor of Texas:

Whereas, the people of Texas have evinced an unconquerable love of liberty, by their Spartan firmness in the Alamo and their heroic conduct at San Jacinto; and whereas, the same people have proved conclusively their capacity for self-government, by adoption of their free and Republican Constitution and Laws; therefore,

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that our representatives, in Congress be requested to use every exertion in their power to procure the admission of Texas in the Union, with equal rights and on equal footing with the sovereign States of the United States of America."

Such being the unanimity of the people of Tennessee in favor of Annexation, how can the whigs hope that Mr. Clay will, by any possibility carry the State, unless he too is in favor of Annexation, or is understood to be so?

Do those fellows who sneer at Col. Polk's nomination because he has been beaten for governor recollect that Gen Harrison was once a candidate for governor in Ohio, and received only 6,000 votes in the state, out of a poll of more than 100,000? Do they remember that the same gentleman was once beaten for county clerk? and on another occasion that he was beaten for the legislature by a house carpenter? Such reminiscences may be unpleasant to them, but they should recollect that democrats have tenebrous memories.

Knoxville, Tenn. Register.

WHIG CONSISTENCY.

"Whatever might be the ultimate effect of annexation, there is no question whatever, that the object of annexation, from the beginning, has been to strengthen the institution of slavery. All the speeches of southern men—all the correspondence of our government on the subject, go to show that the whole object is to make slavery permanent in and safe in the Southern States; and at the same time of carving out some half dozen slave holding States, so as to obtain a majority of the United States Senate. The idea that a part of Texas may be made into free States, we regard as altogether deceptive."—Kennebec Journal.

The following is an extract of a letter of Mr Clay, written from Raleigh, N. C., April 17, 1844.

Mr Clay says: "But would Texas, ultimately, really add strength to that which is now considered the weakest part of the confederacy? If my information be correct, I think it would not. According to that, the territory of Texas is susceptible of a division into five States of convenient size and form. Of these, two only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions [slavery] to which I had referred, and the other three, lying west and north of San Antonio, being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, from the nature of their soil, climate, and productions. In the end, therefore, there would be two slave and three free States probably added to the Union."

Remember that the day of holding the District Convention at Royalton, has been altered from the 15th to the 16th inst. Our outside containing the call was worked off before we received notice of the alteration.

JAMES KOONKILLER POLK.—The Ohio Statesman says: A coon asked a democrat the other day what was the middle name of James K. Polk? 'Koonkiller' was the prompt reply. The coon made tracks.

What has become of the Clay Club?—We really hope no cat-astrophe has befallen it. It is said that Pira don't operate well upon its nerves. Better try some other medicine, if you wish to keep the sick thing in a peeping condition till November.

Mr Slade says in a late St. Albans (coon) Messenger, "The contest this year exceeds in interest that of 1840." Now we guess that is a fact, said an old farmer when he read it. "Wm. Slade was not a candidate for the Governor's office in 1840, but he is this year—he wants it most plausibly, and it is for his interest to get it. Guess that's a fact. Come, boys! let's go to raking hay."

BOB SHORT.

In one of the whig melodies, Henry Clay is called 'ave of trumps.' How appropriate!

KENTUCKY AND THE TARIFF.

It is a remarkable fact that of the eleven whig members of Congress, from Kentucky, at the time of the passage of the present tariff law, EIGHT voted against it. Among them was Mr Speaker White, Mr Clay's bosom friend, who at one stage of the passage of the law, gave a casting vote against it.

Of the three Kentucky Whigs voting for the law, Gov. Pope and Thomas S. Marshall were two. They were never personally friendly to Mr Clay, or under his influence. Gov. Pope is an old rival of Mr Clay, and Mr Marshall is now supporting Col. Polk.

It may therefore be more properly said, that of the nine clay whigs from Kentucky, eight, or all but one, voted against the present tariff.

It is only recently, that Mr Clay has come out for the present tariff. He now goes it as a matter of political calculation, and whenever it suits his purposes, will go for a horizontal tariff, as he did eleven years ago. The tariff question, with Mr Clay, is a mere political hobby horse.

Augusta (Mr.) Age.

HERE'S A FACT FOR YOU, FARMERS!

Read this—Consul Jarvis, in April, 1842, wrote to Washington, expressing the opinion that wool, costing 8 and even 10 cents, per pound, ought to be ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY. Whether or not it was for this consideration that Gov. Paine offered the Consul the appointment of Senator, in place of Judge Prentiss, we will not pretend to say; but it is to be remembered that Gov. Crafts, who (Consul Jarvis having declined,) was finally appointed carried out with fidelity the manufacturer's policy, voting against both the important amendments of Col. Preston, and Col. Benton.

We hope Col. Polk will not be hung for holding opinions, twelve years ago, which were endorsed by Consul Jarvis in 1842!

Vt. Patriot.

Quite appropriate.—The Whigs, particularly in the East, have heretofore delighted, for some fancied reason, to call the Democrats "Barn-burners." The New York Plebian proposes as an offset, and in view of the Philadelphia riots, that the Whigs should take the name of "Church-burners."

We assure the Plebian, that they have taken that name here for three months past; and it sits on them very easily.

A LIST OF A HUNDRED AND TWENTY WHIGS JOINING THE STANDARD OF DEMOCRACY.

A late number of the Indiana State Sentinel contains a list of about ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY names, including some of the most talented and influential men of the State, renouncing all farther allegiance to the rotten cause of Whiggery. Every man of them voted for Harrison in 1840.

What is the matter? The Pira editor has been as tame as a young hippopotamus for a few days past. We really hope there's no trouh-y, Dr.

NO END TO THEIR RENUNCIATIONS.

And "still they come," the gathering throng While rings afar the thundering cry, From host to distant host along. "FOR POLK! FOR DALLAS! VICTORY!"

The following letter from Judge PLATT will be read with interest. The Judge is known as a man of sterling ability and integrity, and we give him a cordial welcome to our ranks:

To the Editor of the Clinton County Whig.

Sir:—I will preface the annexed letter by an anecdote. Some years since, Gen. Root (now a staunch Clay man,) at the period referred to, was a State Senator. He had a warm and animated sparring with Parley Keyes, also a Senator. On the following morning, Gen. Root called at the room of Mr. Keyes and found him in bed.

"Mr. Keyes," says the General, "we yesterday had some warm words in the senate chamber; now, sir, we have for a long period been warm friends; but, sir as I knew that you was not big enough to apologize, I have called myself to make an apology."

"There are many men who are not 'big enough' to admit that they have been in error, although convinced. In your paper of Saturday last, June 15, you have thought proper to publish to the world that I was, in the year 1840, in favor of Henry Clay for President. That I was in favor of a Protective Tariff, (you should have said a discriminating tariff) and that I was in favor of a Distribution of the sales of the Public lands. And you also add, that I am now a 'loco loco' of the true stamp."

I admit that, at the period above stated, I was in favor of Mr. Clay for President; that I was also in favor of a United States Bank, a Discriminating Tariff, and of distribution.

Having thus admitted the correctness of your statement, you will now oblige me by informing the public, through the medium of your paper, that I have, since 1840, in conjunction with about two hundred thousand other citizens of the United States, altered my mind on the above subjects. That our opinions of men and measures are changed. That we the 200,000 voters above stated, are, at this time, opposed to Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency. That we are opposed to a United States Bank. That we are opposed to distribution. That we are in favor of a tariff, to an amount corresponding precisely with the absolute wants of the government; discriminating in its character and consequently protective. And you may add, if you please, we are in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

I have the honor to be

Your very ob't serv't,

LEVI PLATT.

PATTSBURGH, June 21 1834.

It is rumored that Gen. Root, the hero of the Judge's anecdote, thinks seriously of sustaining the Democratic nominations.

THE STRONG MEN OF GEORGIA AT WORK.

What wonder is it that we hear day after day, of alienations from the whig ranks of Georgia, and additions to the democratic? Absalom H. Chappell, the able, intelligent, and patriotic representative; Howell Cobb, of Houston, the distinguished jurist and Harrison elector in 1840; Marshall J. Wellborn the profound, jurist, the eminent judge, the eloquent speaker, who, though young in years, has made himself known and admired throughout the whole extent of the state; R. W. Flournoy, of Washington county, the intelligent and influential man; and last, but not least, Julius C. Alford, the former whig representative in Congress, the strong and eloquent supporter of Harrison in 1840, and one of the leading citizens of Western Georgia. When we say that he is the last, we mean that he is the last whom we shall mention: for numbers throughout the State are detaching themselves from the whig ranks and taking their position in the republican.

Savannah Georgian.

We extract the following from a letter of a correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, dated on board of steamboat, bound for New Orleans. It speaks no unintelligible language:

"A word about politics, and I will close. The whole South-West is in a blaze of political excitement. Polk and Dallas will carry all before them in this quarter, as far as I am able to judge. I have met numbers of well informed persons in my route from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana. By each I have been told that Polk must get the States just named. At Plaquemine, this morning, we took on board a highly respectable and intelligent sugar planter, who owns a large and valuable estate. I asked him how things were going. He declared in presence of all on board that he was a whig that he had voted for General Harrison; but under no circumstances would he vote for Mr. Clay."

He furthermore said, in his election precinct, there was 45 votes cast in 1840, and all Harrison except three or four. He declares from his own personal knowledge that Governor Polk will this year obtain every one of these votes except some two or three.

WM. D. MORGAN, Esq.—If you think the abandonment of the whig party by an old man and a mechanic is worthy of notice in your paper, you have my authority for saying that I have voted the last whig ticket which I expect to give during the balance of my days. Up to 1835, I was a consistent republican; but about that time I (like many others) was induced by panic and persuasion, to abandon my old associations and join them who professed to be the only friends of pure and patriotic government. After voting with the whigs for several years, and supporting Gen. Harrison at two elections, I have become satisfied that their professions of political honesty and patriotism, are hypocritical, and that the leaders of that party are more concerned for themselves than their country. The conclusion to which I have come is this, that the measures of the democratic party are good for the people whilst those of the whigs are directly the reverse. I expect therefore, to vote for James K. Polk and George M. Dallas.—Ohio Patriot.

The whig prints have an article about Mr. Dallas; headed 'Eating his words.' He will survive it, but such a process would inevitably kill Clay.—Boston Post.

CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE!!!

SPRINGFIELD WILL SOON BE REGENERATED.

The following letters have been handed to us for publication. We greet the signers with the right hand of democratic fellowship, and welcome them among us as a band of brothers. Below, there are twenty-four names, in the comparatively small town of Springfield, of men who were for Harrison in 1840, but who now intend to vote for Polk and Dallas. We have no doubt there are others in the town, as we are aware there are many in the county who have made up their minds, to go and do likewise.

Every man on the list below is a working-man, with the exception of Mr. Owings, who has been clerk of the United States District Court. They are all intelligent men, and valuable citizens. Not a man among them, that cannot give the reason for the faith that is in him. When such a comparatively large number of men come out for Polk and Dallas, who voted for Harrison in 1840, in a community like this, which is the seat of the Junta, and the very head quarters of Federalism in the State, it looks prophetic of the glorious result that awaits the Democratic cause in November next:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Springfield, Illinois, do certify that we contributed our support to the election of Harrison and Tyler, in 1840, and are now determined to do battle in the cause of Polk, Dallas and Democracy.

James F. Owings Peter Vinalstine

Isaac Wallace David Wright

Levi Moore M. Bovee

James Moore John Donnelly

Isaac Hart Christopher Ballarby

H. F. Ash James Fagnn

Noah Mead Thomas Johnson

John Von Horn Caleb Hopkins

A. G. Crowder Jacob Groesback

A. Alexander Cornelius Snyder

Francis Seaman Nicholas Groesback

Archibald McGinnis

SPRINGFIELD July 15th, 1844.

I declined signing the above statement, because I lost my vote in 1840, in consequence of travelling at the time of the election, yet I was a warm supporter of Gen. Harrison as far as my feelings were concerned. I am now fully convinced, that the dearest interest of our country, will be best promoted by the election of Polk and Dallas, and the triumph of the Democracy.

P. G. BOWMAN.

Springfield Ill. Republican.

More coming over in Virginia.—Capt. Cha's B. Hopkins of Louisiana, late President of a Clay Club in that county, once whig candidate for a seat in the legislature, a man of standing and influence in his neighborhood, has signed off from Mr. Clay and the Jeffersonian, saying several of his friends and neighbors, who have held him in deserved respect, have declared the same determination.

"If the compromise be invariably maintained as, I THINK IT OUGHT TO BE."—H. Clay at Buffalo, '39.

"I AM FOR ABIDING BY THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT."—H. Clay, in Senate, March 1842.

Votes! Votes!

For State, and County officers, and the District, supplied at this office, at 25 cents per hundred. No votes will be sent unless the cash accompanies the order.

Send in immediately.

Norwich University.

The Rev. O. A. Brownson, who had accepted the invitation of the Students to address them on the 14th inst., (the Commencement being on the 15th,) is compelled by unforeseen causes to be absent; but the Rev. I. D. WILLIAMSON, of Alabama, will supply his place.

C. G. EASTMAN, Esq., of Woodstock, will also address the Literary Association on the 14th.

T. B. RANSOM, Pres.

Aug. 5th, 1844.

MARRIED.

In Rutland, on the 29th ult., by Rev. M. Hicks Hiram Crandall, M. D. of Stockbridge, and Miss Adaline E. Waters of R.

DIED.

In Felchville, on the 25th of June, Mr. Benjamin Brown, aged 75.

In Sherburne, on the 3d inst., Mr Daniel Converse, Jr, aged 47.

Mr. C. was at work in the woods peeling hemlock bark, and while limbing out a large tree, it suddenly gave way—being on a steep side hill, and rolled completely over him; yet four hours elapsed before he expired.

The Rutland Herald and N. H. papers will notice, &c.

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